Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0

LEVEL 3 DIPLOMA

4543UD0-1

S17-4543UD0-1

CRIMINOLOGY

Unit 4: Crime and Punishment

MONDAY, 12 JUNE 2017 – MORNING

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	25	14
2.	25	11
3.	25	9
Total	75	34

4543UD01
01

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

If you run out of space, use the continuation page at the back of the booklet, taking care to number the question(s) correctly.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

Each question carries 25 marks.

The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

Assessment will take into account the quality of written communication used in your answers.

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Answer **all** *questions.*

1. According to the Prison Reform Trust (2015) there has been a 91% rise in the prison population in England and Wales over the past twenty years. Between 1993 and 2014 the prison population increased by more than 40,000. It is estimated that the cost of the increased prison numbers has added £1.22bn to government expenditure.

Reoffending rates remain high, with almost half of adults reconvicted within one year of release. The number of staff employed by the prison service has fallen by 29% in the last four years. However, in March 2015, 70 of the 117 prisons in England and Wales were overcrowded.

(a) Identify **two** of the personnel involved in the criminal justice system that a defendant may encounter before conviction. [2]

Two of the personnel involved in the system is the goverment and the prison Reform trust

2

(b) With reference to the text, outline the limitations faced by the prison service in England and Wales. [4]

The limitations faced by the prison service in England Wales are prisons are becoming overcrowded, this means more staff must be hired. Another limitation is the cost £1.22bn has been added to goverment expenditure. 70 out of 117 prisons were overcrowded this means there are to many people commiting crimes and reoffending. It can also be too expensive to hire more guards or build a new prison.

4

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(c) Explain why imprisonment acts as an external form of social control. [4]

imprisonment acts as an external form of social control because they are keeping the criminall of the street. This also isn't a formal section of social control.

1

(d) Describe the relationship of the prison service with other agencies in the criminal justice system. [7]

The prison service are informed of the new inmates coming into there prison by the court so they have a good relationship as they need to know. The prison service isn't really involved with the police force.

2

4543UD01 03

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(e) Evaluate the effectiveness of social control inside prisons. [8]

Social control inside of prison's have many positives and negatives for example they provide a rehabilitation movement which shapes them to go back into society when they are released. Reparation allows the offender to meet with the victim so they both can get closure. inmates are also allowed to meet with family and friends in a secure enviroment.

Some negatives about this are by allowing to meet with loved ones can make them angry and agressive as it's only for a certain amount of time and they are not allowed to touch each other. Another negative is the way inmates are treated can be to nice which means there is a higher chance of reoffending as being in prison can be better than their life outside of prison.

5

14

25

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2. Ian Jones was arrested and charged with 10 offences of theft under The Theft Act 1968. He was found guilty of all charges by a jury at Crown Court. The probation service produced a report explaining that Ian was brought up in a family with criminal tendencies. The report stated that Ian committed the offences to provide a higher standard of living for his family. At the court hearing the judge imposed a period of imprisonment of 12 months.

(a) Outline the process used by the government for making laws such as The Theft Act 1968. [3]

The act is discussed on the green and white paper and sent of to the House of commons and lords where the act is discussed, debated and changed and sent back to the goverment who will then send it back and the law will be voted on.

2

(b) Describe the role of the judge in a Crown Court trial. [4]

The judge listens to both the defendant and the victim and there lawyers. The judge will then have a jury who makes a verdict and if the judge agrees with this then he will impose it.

1

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(c) Assess how **two** forms of punishment meet their aims.

(i) One form of punishment is improsment. They try and meet there aims by enforcing what is right and wrong in society and reshaping them by ~~reparation~~. Rehabilitation. They also use a deterent to step people from re offending. They also allow the victim and the offender to meet.

3

[5]

(ii) Another form of punishment is sending the offender to a rehabilitation unit which is supposed to help them recover and get back in society. They do this by helping them while they are there and also when they are out.

2

[5]

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(d) Analyse the aims of the prison sentence imposed by the judge in Ian's case. [8]

The aim of the prison sentence imposed of ~~Ian~~ Ian's case was made sure it was long enough so he understood not to reoffend. The judge also took into consideration as to why he committed these acts. He did it because of his financial situation to help his family and also ~~he~~ ~~grew~~ grew up surrounded by his family committing crimes. The aim of this was to allow time away from any other crimes by deterring him. He wasn't given a longer sentence because of his background and where he grew up by social disorganisation.

3

11

25

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3. The town of Fainton has recently suffered from a large number of burglaries. Despite the police investing a great deal of time and resources into investigating and detecting the crimes, they are still continuing.

A senior police officer has been on a fact-finding mission to America to review how environmental design can have an impact on crime control. The police officer has returned and is very impressed with what she has found and is trying to convince the local Police and Crime Commissioner that he should consider this approach to social control.

(a) Describe **two** models of criminal justice.

(i) Enviromental - by using Cameras and deterent.

0

[2]

(ii)

0

[2]

(b) Describe **two** environmental measures used by agencies to achieve social control.

(i) They impose camera -

1

[2]

(ii) The police force

0

[2]

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(c) Using examples, explain what is meant by internal forms of social control. [4]

internal forms of social control are religion, police force, goverment. For example in different religions it is organised so going agaunst certain things in religion can lead to sanctions.

2

(d) Explain the role of the police in social control. [6]

The police are there to enforce the law and punish anyone who is breaking it. They can do this by taking them into custody. They are also there to safe guard against moral panic and keep neighbour hoods safe.

3

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(e) Discuss limitations on the police in achieving social control. [7]

There can be to many criminals and not enough police on the scene which can mean the situation will spiral out of control.
people can also rebel against the police, making it harder to achieve social control.
There can also not be enough factors to someone breaking the law i.e. not enough speeding cameras.

3

9

25

END OF PAPER

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